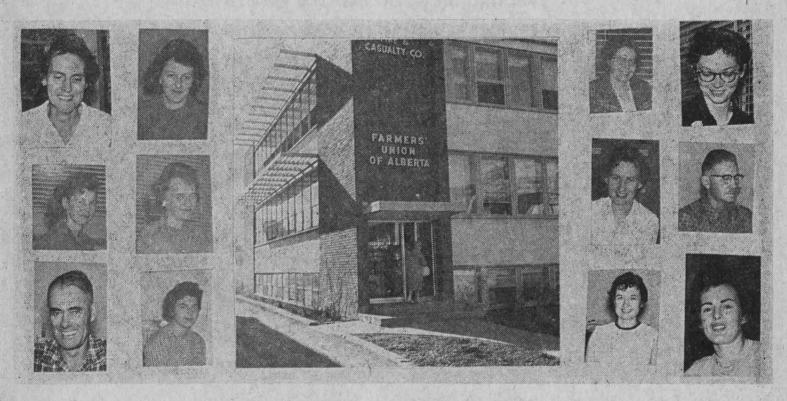
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6-35

Merry Christmas



From Your Head Office Staff

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BARD

v.20: no.7-12

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December, 1961



The Board of Directors and Management of United Grain Growers Limited take this means of thanking the farm families of this Province for their continued patronage of U.G.G. elevators during the year now nearing its end --

May the Joy and
Peace of Christmas
bless your household
and bring happiness
to those within
and to those who
cross your threshold
during the
Christmas Season



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The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ______ ED NELSON

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FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Co-op Press Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta

Vol. XX December, 1961

No. 12



Ed Nelson

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The November 9 issue of the Brooks Bulletin publishes a guest editorial by Ambrose Hills. In his last paragraph he says, quote: "Masses of people are seldom vicious. Only powerful leaders grow vicious. That is why power should always be limited. The day will come when the mass of humanity will refuse to give governments any but the most limited power. Until that day does come there will always be the danger that power-hungry individuals will attempt to rule the world".

I agree. It is not often that I can accept Mr. Hill's exhortations because they generally suggest a rather perverted image of what true freedom means. They generally suggest that anyone not believing as he does, is automatically seeking "Power". The above paragraph sounds to me like an ordinary citizen, vitally concerned with a situation much too large for him to handle

alone who hopes to alert the "mass of humanity", to awake, learn and do something.

I think all really thinking, sincere, citizens want to work to attain the same end, e.i. (a society, governed by the people for the people). The solution is not simple because there is too much disagreement as to how this can be done.

Unfortunately, we have not yet learned to govern without power. Even the most democratic governments govern by power even if it is only by the power of the ballot. This, in itself is not necessarily bad. It is the intent which motivates that power that can be bad. The power held over democratic governments by large concentration of wealth in the hands of people with concern only for their vested interests, can be and is, just as dangerous as power in the hands of any one person.

It is only when the masses of people are enlightened to the point they know and understand all these motivating forces around them that they can overcome the Rule by Power in the hands of a few.

The F.U.A. consititution has a clause that say we shall, "foster, encourage and promote co-operatives". This is a noble and encouraging ideal. Looking around us I sometimes wonder what is the intent. Could it be we are seeking power that we can wield, both economically and otherwise, to serve our own interest? If so, how long can we continue to serve those interests to the exclusion of others, without eventually suffering the consequences of such action? Could it be that we are

no better then, than the rest of the power-hungry people or groups around us?

I don't think there is any question about it and it will remain so until our whole concept of a way of life is changed. We can never change it so long as we accept the power concept. It only breeds suspicion, mistrust, degradation and eventual destruction. The true principle co-operation can be the way to real government. It can be the way to express the needs of people, and it can serve people. It can be "government by the people for the people". But it requires knowledge, undestanding, and responsibility, on behalf of the people concerned. I am rather proud, therefore, of the co-operation we have received and provided between the F.U.A. and our various co-operatives in the province. This co-operation has created the machinery that will eventually be instrumental in providing more and better information to our farm people. It will be the means to help our people to understand and assimilate that knowledge. I suggest you read the roport of the acting director of F.U. & C.D.A. to the U.F.A. annual

(Continued on page 4)

COVER

Head office staff left to right:
Pansy Molen, Joan Sutherland,
Frances Hicks, Minnie May Reich,
Willow Webb, Betty Daniels,
Margaret Minchau,
G. W. Ambrose, Bill Harper,
Kay Dowhaniuk,
Margaret Hutchinson

APPLICATIONS WANTED

In view of the steadily increasing amount of service being required by members of the F.U.A. and the expansion of staff necesary for this purpose, a new position is being created—that of Executive Manager.

The Applicant will require a sound practical knowledge of farm conditions in Alberta, and must be familiar with farm and co-operative organization in the province.

Duties will be to plan and co-ordinate the activities of all Departments of the F.U.A., to prepare reports, briefs, and program material for the locals, and to work closely and sympathetically with co-operative organizations.

Organizing ability, research experience, and the capacity to speak and write clearly, are essential.

Applications must be on file by December 15, 1961. Interested applicants are asked to submit a written application, and to call for an interview.

Farmers' Union of Alberta, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton

Packers, Chains And Dealers Charged With Violating Packer-Stockyard Act

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has charged seven meat packers, three national food store chains and two large lamb dealers with violating the Packers and Stockyard Act.

The sweeping action was the first result of the USDA pledge to crack down on monopolistic practices by the large packers and food chains.

The USDA pledge came after complaints by producers groups led by National Farmers Union.

Charges were filed against packers James Allan & Sons of San Francisco, Armour and Co., Goldring Packing Co., Los Angeles, John Morrell & Co., Rath Packing Co., Swift & Co., and the Wilson Co.; food chains American Stores Co., the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., and Safeway Stores; and dealers Dwight L. Health of Lamar, Colorado and Perry Holley of Ogden, Utah.

Allan, American Stores, Armour, Goldring, Rath, Swift, Wilson, Health and Holley are charged with making arrangements or agreements that they

would not compete against each other in buying lambs in certain producing areas.

These courses of action, the complaint charges, were followed for the purpose of manipulating or controlling lamb prices, and restricting competition in lamb buying.

The complaint also alleges that each large volume purchase of dressed lamb by Atlantic and Pacific from Armour, Morrell, Rath, Swift and Wilson, and by Safeway from Armour, Goldring, Swift and Wilson:

- 1. All or most of the packers share in furnishing the chain's total requirement.
- 2. All or most of the packers sell lamb to the chain at the same prices.
- 3. The packers commit themselves to sell to the chain specific amounts of dressed lamb at the same price, prior to the time the packers buy lambs to fulfil their commitments.

Secretary Freeman said, "these are gravely serious charges against several organizations—packers, dealers and retailers—who are important factors in the distribution of vital food from our farmers to our consumers. If the allegations are proved, they will explain in part at least why lamb prices have not been reacting to marketing con-

ditions during the last several years. This situation has understandably disturbed lamb producers, and we are investigating it thoroughly. If the facts warrant, complaints may be filed against other persons.

"Unfair trade practices in the long run destroy competition and restrain trade," the Secretary said. "They have never in history resulted in benefit to the public interest. On the contrary, they have for the most part been symbolic in the end of low prices to producers, high prices to consumers, and large profits to those who indulge in unfair trading."

-Washington Newsletter

PRESIDENT'S REPORT . .

(Continued from page 3)

meeting. It is printed elsewhere in this issue.

This, to me, is the way to true democratic freedom for our people, and we can be the example for others to follow. When we have eliminated all suspicion, mistrust and misunderstanding, and replaced it with trust, understanding and good will, we will have attained that selfish interest we have always believed came only thru power.

Age of Specialization

At a recent Midwest meeting of bankers and other representatives of the livestock industry, a metropolitan banker advised his audience that one of the best ways for a feeder to beat his present tight-cost-price squeeze was to buy his replacement cattle on a central public market or to hire a reputable buyer to purchase his stock. All too often, he said, a farmer is not well enough posted on market trends and is paying more than he should for his feeder cattle.

The same view was also expressed by a leading Midwestern agricultural economist at a recent meeting of livestock men. He noted that a farmer would be money ahead to hire a specialist to do his buying.

We belive the advice given by these two men is sound. It does seem doubtful that in this fast-moving world of today, in which price trends can and do change overnight, a farmer who buys replacements only once or twice a year can keep himself well enough informed to do an expert job of buying.

It is easy to see the advantages of a feeder hiring a specialist to buy his replacement, and we would even go one step further. If it is feasible to hire a specialist to buy replacement, then we suggest it may be advantageous, by the same reasoning, to have a specialist sell the cattle when they are fattened by sending them to an established commission firm on a central competitive market.

It would appear to make sense that if a feeder lacks enough knowledge to buy his replacements, the same thing also holds true in the matter of selling fat cattle.

Today, agriculture has moved into the field of specialization. While most farm operations have become specialized, an opposite trend—that of "do-it-yourself"—prevails in buying and selling of cattle.

In this age of high costs, tremendous capital investment and narrow profits on the farm, the small amount of money paid a specialist either to buy or sell cattle could mean net returns manyfold over the investment.

Chicago Drovers Journal, October 24, 1961

Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited

Edmonton — Calgary

GREEN TELLS GRIM TRUTH

By Elmore Philpott

Howard Green gives the impression that he knows he is in a race against time. He talks like a man who knows that time is running out for him, and all of us.

All the more credit to Howard Green then, for making the bravest, boldest speech he has ever made at the United Nations. The resumed nuclear test explosions are a crime against all humanity, says Mr. Green. The UN must take whatever action is necessary to stop those tests.

These are bold words, Mr. Green. No wonder they bring forth little if any more enthusiasm from the United States than they do from the Soviet Union. For you, Mr. Green, have stepped on Uncle Sam's toes just as unmistakably as you have stepped on Uncle Nik's.

You have refused to play the hyporitical game that whatever the Russians do must always be bad, whereas, whatever the Americans do must always be good—even though the two actions are identical.

Your position, Mr. Green, has been clear from the beginning. You are against all nuclear weapons. You are against all nuclear tests. You believe all nations should quit making nuclear bombs, and that no nations should test any more of them, ever.

What a wonderful thing it would be, Mr. Green, if you were supported by your own Conservative Party, as in fact you are by the Liberals and the other two opposition parties.

On the same day that Mr. Green made his candid speech at the UN, some 29 foot-weary pacifists hobbled into Moscow after walking 8,000 miles across six countries.

Laugh if you like at those bearded youngsters who have the temerity to tell the great rulers of the earth that they, the rulers, are marching all mankind down the road to hell, and that at least a few young people do not propose to go along like sheep to the slaughter.

Some Russians jeered at these same pacifists, at first, exactly as it also happened in the U.S. But then those Russian scoffers fell silent and respectful when one young American told them he had gone to prison rather than serve in an army which has its rockets aimed at the very cities they were now visiting.

"How many of you have gone to jail for protesting the Russian rockets which are aimed at our home cities in the United States?"

Who was it that said truth is mighty and shall prevail?

I hold that utterly honest speeches, like that of Mr. Green at the UN, and brave actions, like the 8,000 mile march of the young pacifists, will yet prove as powerful as the attitudes of the let's-get-on-with-the-war brigade.

True, the warmakers and warmongers already have enough nuclear explosives to blow the world to atoms. Yet, in spite of them, or indeed partly because of them, there is also a new spirit of honest urgency which is drawing all mankind together.

* * *

It now becomes more and more apparent, even to those with shortest sight, that the world has become far too small to hold more than one hundred nations, each claiming the soverign right to make war on its neighbors.

It becomes even more apparent that the two gigantic super-powers, the U.S. and U.S.S.R., cannot even make a move without causing the same kind of havoc as pre-historic dinosaurs must have caused among creatures of normal dimensions.

No matter who likes or dislikes it, some form of world government is coming in this century. If the United States had in the past 20 years spent 10 per cent of the energy, effort and money on the cause of world law and order that it has extended on destructive nuclear weapons, we would have had democratic world government already.

So hats off to forthright statesmen like Howard Green, who have the moral courage to stand up in their places and speak out for the common man. Hats off, too, to the brave young crusaders who foot-slogged for 8,000 long miles with their message to Mosage

The time is close at hand when we are all going to be tested morally, politically, and perhaps physically, as we have never been tested before.

Not only individuals but institutions like churches and newspapers, are going to be tested. Each and all of us are going to have to stand up and be counted.

No man-made evil is evitable. Nuclear war is not inevitable, even at this onthe-brink stage.

Blind Get Treatment—A total of 105 blind persons received treatment during 1960-61 under a federal-provincial program. The Federal government reimburses the participating provinces for 75% of the cost of treatment.

How to Make Two Unprofitable Airlines Out Of a Profitable One

By Morden Lazarus

OTTAWA (CPA)—As part of the Diefenbaker government's policy of "encouraging" private enterprise, it has fallen into peculiar errors. Its encouragment of privately - owned TV under Canadian ownership and control has found it wrestling with the problem of Canadian interests, having gotten TV rights, selling out to foreign interests. And it's a bad wrestler.

It wrestled with the problem of Trans-Canada Airlines being a successful, efficient, profitable public corporation with a monopoly of transcontinental routes. It decided, in the name of private enterprise, that TCA was entitled to some competition. Since TCA is an entity within the CNR (on paper the CNR owns it, that is) what could be more logical than that competition for TCA should come from the CPR's CPA, Canadian Pacific Airlines?

It is true that the weight of evidence was on the side of those who said that Canada's 3,000-plus horizontal miles with damn few vertical (north and south if you want it spelled out) made a TCA monopoly virtually imperative for economical, efficient service. But to hell with the weight of evidence! CPA got its transcontinental rights.

The immediate weight of evidence is that NOW both are losing money, just as TCA experts said they would.

CPA lost \$4.7 million in 1960. TCA lost \$2.7 million, its first loss in 10 years.

Both will go further into the red in coming years, but the government is still "encouraging" CPA by giving it more routes.

Private enterprise won't keep on tak ing these losses. They're thinking up a new gimmick. Why not merge the two lines as a joint government-business partnership?

What's behind the gimmick? Bailing out CPA by making the government of the people assume the same responsibility it has for TCA. Reasonable, isn't it? Except that CPA was never profitable, cannot be profitable and should never have been allowed to come into existence in competition with TCA.

Should the government be "encouraged" to retrieve one mistake by making a bigger one? If CPA is in the red and can't make it, shouldn't it fold up? A few thousand private businesses have done that in Canada in the last year or two. Is the government going to bail them all out?

District

Farmers' Union of Alberta

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SAME OLD STORY

The U.S. bakers are planning to increase the price of bread one cent a loaf, Associated Press reported recently. "The \$2 support price fixed by the federal government on next year's wheat crop is an important factor in this price boost," AP explained.

Americans consume about 12 billion loaves of white bread annually, so the industry will collect another \$120 million on our yearly bread bill.

Notice how skillfully the industry has passed the blame on to the wheat growers. And how unfairly!

Actually, there is less than 3 cents worth of wheat in a loaf of bread. The support price is and has been \$1.79 so the increase will be 21 cents or about an eighth. An eighth of that \$120 million increase means that the wheat grower will get about \$15 million, the bakers \$105 million. And the public will blame the farmer.

For that matter, the baker may no have to pay an eighth more for the flour he uses; surely some of the price raise will be absorbed by the byproducts of wheat milling-only . part of each kernal goes into flour.

It's an old story with the food industry-passing the buck to the farm er-and it's utterly unfair. The U.S. Department of Agriculture offers figures to prove it.

TRACTOR ACCIDENTS

What are the dangerous years for tractor fatalities in Alberta? Figures recently released by the Alberta Safety Council for January 1st, to October 20th, 1961, show that there are danger ages. Of the 20 deaths due to farm tractors during this time, 6 were children of 5 years or less. There were no fatalities among children 6 to 12, but from 13 to 17 there were 5 deaths. From ages 18 to 58, there were only 5 deaths, but from 70 to 77, a space of only 7 years there were 4.

These figures tell a story—a story of carelessness in watching our wee toddlers around farm machinery, a story of young boys operating tractors before they are fully responsible, and above all, a clear indication that Grandpa, in spite of his opinions to the contrary, is NOT as good a man as he ever was.

The farmer today actually receives 12 percent less for the USDA's typical "market basket" today than he did in the 1947-49 period. Of course the consumer pays more, but that's better because marketing costs in that same period climbed 36 percent—there are 12 percent more marketing workers whose wages have risen 77 percent.

The housewife's desire to get away from the tedium of cooking - her denand for more and more prepared toods—alone has added \$7½ billion to the nation's annual food bill, but the farmer gets not one penny of that.

Even so, food costs have climbed but little, relatively—they're up only 21.2 percent since 1949, including all the meals Americans now eat in restaurants. Meanwhile, costs of all other living

items but food have risen 30.9 percent -by way of comparison, transportation's up 45.7 percent; rent, 43.1 percent; medical care, 59.6 percent. All this while the farmers' products declined 12 percent.

We're the best fed people on earth; also the cheapest fed. The wages of one hour of factory work buy 83 percent more steak, 126 percent more milk, 138 percent more oranges, 169 percent more bacon today than they did back in 1929.

"We don't deny bakers' right to raise bread prices—their labor, operational and marketing costs have risen, too. But we are more than mildly irritated at their attempt to pass on the blame to the farmer.

-The Springfield (Mo.) Leader & Press



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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

How Is The New Teletype System On Hogs in Ontario Working Out?

Since the inception of the teletype method of sale for all Ontario hogs on May 5th by the Ontario Hog Producers Co-operative (the central selling agency of the Hog Marketing Board), a great many people have naturally been interested in how the innovation is progressing.

Considering that the teletype system of offering and bidding by remote electronic control represents an entirely new departure, the experience to date certainly has revealed very few mechanical flaws in its operation. Sales have proceeded quickly and smoothly in reasonably sized lots, with few mechanical difficulties. Naturally being a new system, a preliminary period of trial and error was expected, but no radical changes have as yet proven necessary.

It should be noted that the system came into being during a period of relatively moderate hog runs. While this has probably been a factor in the strong trend of prices, there is no doubt that the unrestricted opportunity for processors to bid competitively on each and every offering at all locations has been a major factor in the trend of the market.

Perhaps for the benefit of those who are not entirely familiar with the way the system works, a brief word of explanation may be in order. Under the provisions of the Ontario Hog Marketing Plan, all Ontario hogs sold for slaughter are required to be purchased through the sales agency of the Hog Marketing Board. With the institution of the new teletype system on May 5, 1961, all buyers who in 1960 slaughtered 1% or more of the total Ontario hog supply, were required to install in their offices, a teletype buying machine link-

ed to a master control unit located at OHPC headquarters in Toronto. The present circuit includes 16 machines in processing plants plus one extra buying machine at the sales agency headquarters for the use of processors who have no buying machine of their own.

Each day hogs are offered in successive selling lots of about 75 or more as they arrive at various gathering stations throughout he province. After broadcasting the offering over he master machine, a bidding tape pre-punched in five-cent price intervals is run through automatically on a descending scale. A sale occurs whenever any buyer stops the circuit by pressing his bid key, unless the sales agency has first exercised a reservation privilege if quotations run too low. As each sale is made and confirmed with the buyer a new lot is offered. At every buying station there is a printed record of the entire day's offerings and sales, although only the master machine records the buyer's indentity.

The major advantages of the system is that all lots of hogs a every location are simultaneously offered to all potential buyers, who each have full opportunity to become the highest bidder simply by being first to press the bidding key. This ensures that the producer's hogs are being sold to the highest bidder, and enables each processor to gear his buying to his processing and distributive capacity.

The strong trends of the market during recent weeks certainly appear to clearly indicate that the system makes possible a constant, highly effective degree of competition for available supplies, with a sensitive adjustment to demand and supply conditions.

One fact that has been noted is that the daily prices registered may cover a considerable range from high to low. While this may be disconcerting at times to both producers and processors whose sales or purchases happen to fall in the low or high end of the scale respectively, nevertheless it is almost unavoidable in an open and competitive market. The teletype system does make it possible for offerings in desired locations where the average quality is known to be high, to receive premium prices. It also enables a processor to reach out for extra hogs whenever he requires them, from hour to hour, or even from lot to lot.

In any system of selling, there is always the question of balancing relative stability of prices against flexibility. While stable prices seem to have considerable appeal to many people, a fully competitive market for a commodity of which the supply is elastic, is simply bound to be characvariable and the demand relatively terized by considerable price variation. Such variation is in fact a healthy sign.

While one would hardly be justified in concluding at this stage, after three months operation, that the teletype method of selling hogs has fully proven itself, yet it appears to have gotten off to a promising start. It has provided a solution to a number of the problems formerly associated with compulsory market direction and centralized selling. Hog prices have been very buoyant since teletype selling commenced; in fact the chief complaint of processors is that the market has been running considerably above the level justified by current returns from pork products.

There is no way of accurately determining how actual hog prices under teletype bidding would compare with prices which would have prevailed under alternate methods of sale. The general consensus of opinion, however, is that the comparison would be very favorable, and there is considerable evidence to support this viewpoint.

-Canadian Livestock Producers

School Named After Dr. Henry Wise Wood

A new two-million-dollar high school in Calgary has been named in honor of Alberta's great farm leaders, Dr. Henry Wise Wood. At the official opening ceremonies held recently, G. L. Harrold, President of the Alberta Wheat Pool, urged students to develop their personal resources and abilities in the manner of Alberta pioneer, Henry Wise Wood.

A large portrait of Dr. Wood was unveiled by John O. Wood, son of Dr. Wood, which will hang in the halls beside a bronze memorial plaque which reads:

This school named in honor of HENRY WISE WOOD L.L.D., C.M.G. 1860 - 1941

"A man with high ideals of public service, honesty of purpose and integrity of character, he was one of Alberta's greatest farm leaders."

Speaking to an audience of six hundred parents and students, Mr. Harrold said: "We trust the achievements and the philosophy of the pioneers of this province, including Henry Wise Wood.

will be an inspiration to all who pass through these halls."

Mr. Harrold reviewed the life of Mr. Wood who spent his boyhood days in Missouri and, for a time, Texas, In 1905, at the age of 45, he move his family to Carstairs and almost immediately became active in farm organizations. In 1915 he was elected Vice-President of the U.F.A. and within a year, President, and held that position until 1930. When the U.F.A. went into politics and swept the province, he was the popular choice as Premier but he declined to be a candidate. As President of the U.F.A. he played an important part in the formation of the Alberta Wheat Pool. He was the first Chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool and held the position from the inception of the organization in 1923 until 1937.

Commenting on the high ideals of Mr. Wood, Mr. Harrold stated: "The fact that he refused the high office of Premier of Alberta, and possibly a Cabinet post in Ottawa at the time of the Union government, must be seen as proof that his purposes were not motivated by personal or selfish ambitions."

Mr. Wood had the honorary degree of Doctor of Law conferred upon him

by the University of Alberta in 1929 and in 1935 he was named a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by King George V.

As well as the portrait and the plaque, Mr. Harrold presented two copies of a biography of this farm leader to the school library.

The Henry Wise Wood School, Calgary's newest and most modern high school, is one of the largest in the city.

District 14 Dinner

Membership dinner was held Friday, November 3 in the El Rancho Board Room, Lethbridge. This took the form of a workshop on membership and organization.

Mr. Brian Sommerville and Mr. Anderson very capably handled the workshop. Mr. Alf. Gleave, President of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and National Farmers' Union was principle speaker at the afternoon session. Mr. L. Hilton, Chairman of Membership Committee also spoke. Mr. K. E. Newton was Chairman of the day's program.

New Zealand has abolished the death penalty except for treason.

\$193,000 IN HARD CASH

will be paid out to Alberta farmers by U.F.A. Co-op before the end of 1961 as a rebate on Farm Supply purchases. This is in addition to the savings made by farmers at the time of purchase, savings made possible by the low prices maintained by the Farm Supply Division of U.F.A. Co-op. 750 Locals are now participating in the savings in Farm Supplies which can be made through U.F.A. Co-op.

Merchandise is distributed through four Farm Supply Centres, one in Calgary, one in Red Deer, one in Edmonton and the fourth in Grande Prairie. A fifth Farm Supply Centre will be opened in Lethbridge in 1962. The volume of business done in the Farm Supply Division in the year just completed was \$3,843,997.00.

F.U.A. Locals interested in sharing in the savings in Farm Supplies should write to the address below.

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Repeat experiments in both Canada and the United States have definitely proved that the heavier a pig is at weaning, the quicker he will reach market weight. The same experiments have also shown that pigs which are kept growing rapidly on well balanced feed (approximately 16 per cent protein) until they are about 130 pounds, have the biggest proportion of lean meat. Meat and muscles are developed in animals to a greater degree during their early growth period.

In view of these facts, pig producers cannot afford to overlook the importance of creep feeding suckling pigs, says Alberta Live Stock Supervisor A. J. Charnetski. The flow of the sow's milk starts to diminish when the little pigs are ten days old and are in need of more food for their rapidly growing and developing bodies. At this stage, a dish of skim milk and another of cracked wheat or rolled oats (raw porridge), to which has been added fish feeding oil and a little sugar, is a very adequate supplementary feed. Towards weaning time, this should be replaced by a commerical or home mixed weaning pig ration.

The importance of providing suckding pigs with a supply of fresh water is another point which is often overlooked by pig producers. Mr. Charnetski points out that, on the basis of per pound of body weight, the intake of water in suckling pigs is greater than that of mature pigs. Water is necessary for proper internal cleansing and elimination. To ensure that the pigs have an adequate supply of fresh water, their troughs should be kept inside the creep and cleaned daily. Young pigs that have as much clean water as they can drink usually make more rapid gains and are more resistant to disease.

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"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl." Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

OCTOBER 27 — It is rather interesting to look around your own farm neighborhoods and see how many of us have outside jobs. It usually come as a bit of a shock. How many of your neighbors run a school van, or a truck route, or work in town during the winter? How many of them do custom work with their machinery? How many farm wives teach school, or do some other job in town? A lot of farm people have found such jobs to be a necessity over the past 10 years or so, due to falling farm income. The ARDA program will try to make more of such jobs available in areas where they are needed.

NOVEMBER 1 — Now let's have a look at where prices should be if they were in line with the C.F.A. formula. All these prices quoted are basis Toronto. Hogs would be selling for \$32.45 Grade A. They are more than .5c below this. Butter would be selling for .90c. It is now .72c — .18c below par. Turkeys would be selling for .42½c. They are actually bringing .35½c. Lambs should be selling for 28c. They are priced at 23½c. Eggs should be selling for .46c instead of .39c, and so on for all other farm produce.

NOVEMBER 3 — And so I think it is important that we do not wait until the Communists move in, before we start to do something. We waited too long in Cuba, the Congo, and many parts of southeast Asia. If we are really concerned with helping backward people, we need to start as soon as it becomes evident that they are ready for help. And we need to help because they need help, not because we want to stop Communism or anything else.

NOVEMBER 8 — Why is it then, when farming is in such a state of change, and prices are generally low, that the price of farm land stays fairly high? The answer is found in the introduction of bigger and bigger power machinery. If a farmer wants to compete today, he must have good modern machinery and all the labor saving devices. And once he gets them, he must use them to the limit, in order to cut down their overhead cost. And so he goes out and buys another quarter section of land, because with his big machinery, he can farm that extra land in a very few days per year. He is buying more than land. He is also buying a reduced overhead on his machinery investment.

NOVEMBER 15 — Building up these services cost money. Can we build them up fast enough, or soundly enough, through a \$5.00 membership, received from about one-third of Alberta's farmers? I doubt it. Every other cost in our society has gone up, but the F.U.A. still operates on a small fee. Are we being realistic about our organization, and what we can expect from it? How much can we expect for \$5.00 per year?

BILL HARPER — Commentator

U.F.A. Co-operative Delegates Hold Workshop Along With Annual Meeting

By Dean C. Lien

Delegates to the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited had a very successful meeting again this year, with 39 of 40 delegates present.

The year's operations were at an all time high of \$14,574,0000.00. An increase of \$2,361,000.00 over last year. This increase gave the delegates an opportunity of allocating patronage dividends of $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ on petroleum products and 5% to farm locals on farm supply purchases.

The passing away on October 19th of Mr. George Church, President for many years of U.F.A. Co-op Ltd. was greatly felt by all who attended. A minutes silence was observed in memory of this great Alberta farm leader.

The election of directors for districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 were held and the following elected to the board.

District 1—M. H. Ward, Arrowwood
District 2—Neil Mowatt, Parkland
District 3—Jake Frey, Acadia Valley
District 4—Elmer Johnson, Chauvin
District 5—A. F. Silver, Huxley
District 6—Geo. MacLachlin, Clyde
District 7—George Sayle, Sexsmith
Affiliated Co-op—J. U. Erickson, Cam-

From the above directors the President is Jake Frey, 1st Vice-President George Sayle and Executive Member J. U. Erickson.

The Annual Meeting continued for four day this year, with the last day being primarily a workshop of delegates and directors. This was under the direction of Wilf Hoppins, Arnold Platt and Doug Thornton, all of the U.F.A. Co-op and Allan Des Champs of the Department of Extension and Kay Dowhaniuk of F.U. & C.D.A. Leading off was a group discussion on the delegates duties and how to carry them out. These were based on three duties, Statutory, Promotional and Special.

The main points were brought out through a panel of four delegates with Allan Des Champs as Chairman and findings are as follows:

Statutory Duties:

- -contact all farm groups, especially F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. locals.
- -spread the co-operative philosophy to all.

Promotional Duties:

—delegates must promote through F.UA. and F.W.U.A. locals, by organizing and helping the locals along.

- —delegate is liaison officer between business and the members.
- —the responsibility of making sure a delegate is elected for the area.

Special Duties:

- —deal with all complaints and recommendations of members.
- —encourage members to be interested in further expansion.
- —have slides and pictures available to show members and at locals meetings.

A further discussion and the presentation of four delegates reports was the basis for the finding of "What Should Delegates Report?" From these reports and the comments of the delegates, it was noted that reports should be: Accurate, Easily Understood, Contain Only Essential Information, Should Not Contain Too Many Opinions Or The Delegates Suggestions.

While Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk was contributing to the workshop, she also as Acting Director of F.U. & C.D.A. gave a complete account of what the F.U. & C.D.A. is doing and will be doing. The starting of "District Teams" in four of the F.U.A. Districts, whereby the F.U.A. Board and other Co-op and Department of Agriculture personnel are used as a team to complete the District activities.

The workshop was completed with a short but concise discussion led by general Manager, W. Hoppins on "To Whom Do We Report". Mr. Hoppins remarks emphasized the importance of F.U.A. locals as a centralized group along with the other organizations that are present in many localities.

He emphasized the two roles of a delegate:

- 1. To be the members spokeman and direct policy.
- 2. To report back to members the policies and business.

Along with this he mentioned the advantages of having an Advisory Committee centred around each U.F.A. bulk station to help the Agent, members and also to help the directors and delegates in making decisions of a local nature. This would provide a vital source of local information which delegates and directors need in directing operation and policy.

With this the days workshop was concluded and all those present felt it was a day well spent, especially in regards to delegates duties and what can be done in local areas.

F.U. & C.D.A. Organize District Teams

F.U. & C.D.A. has undertaken to organize "District Teams" in four F.U.A. Districts. They are District 1, 4, 5 and 9. Basic composition of the Team will be the District F.U.A. Board, Delegates and Directors of Co-operative Organizations, Fieldmen and District Agriculturists.

This is NOT a new organization. This is a means of bringing together and assisting key people in the District; (1) To determine what programs or projects should be undertaken by the locals, these projects being based on the needs or gaps in that particular District, (2) To assist locals in carrying out these projects.

CO-OPERATIVES

The U.F.A. Co-operative has just completed their Annual Meeting with 38 of the 40 delegates present. The year's operations were at an all time high of 14½ million dollars, an increase of over 2 million dollars over the previous year. This increase gave the delegates the opportunity of allocating patronage dividends of 10½% on petroleum products and 5% to farm locals on farm supply purchases. Jake Frey of Acadia Valley was elected President of the organization.

If your local would like a speaker on the U.F.A. Co-op, please contact this office and we will refer it to the Delegates in your area.

FEDERATED CO-OPERATIVES LTD.

The final merger of Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association and Federated Co-operatives Limited took place in early November, creating one large co-operative wholesale serving some 570 co-operatives with about 230,000 members. There is a great potential for consumer co-operatives in Alberta, and a rapid expansion is anticipated.

FILMS

We recommend the film "The Business of Farming". Running time - 29 minutes, 16 mm. You should contact this office or the Film Council (if you have one in your community). Allocate at least a half hour for discussion after the film. Your U.G.G. or A.W.P. fieldman, or your D.A. has a projector and may be willing to show the film and lead the discussion.

Materials: Write to F.U & C.D.A. office for material on any of the following:

- 1. Tips on Parliamentary procedure.
- 2. Role of a Chairman.
- 3. Duties of Secretary-Treasurer.
- 4. Committee Work.
- 5. Discussion methods (Panel, etc.).

Provincial Recreation Grant and Park Grant

C. E. Anderson

The Recreation Grant and Park Grant are two separate programs initiated as part of the provincial government five-year plan and are administered under separate departments of government.

Mr. J. Bentley, president of the A.F.A. and C.E. Anderson, because of resolutions presented in regard to the Recreation Grant, interviewed the Hon. A. R. Patrick who is the Cabinet Minister responsible.

The Recreational Grants are payable to all communities such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets with exception of Edmonton and Calgary with an established population of 100 or more persons within the confines of the community. The amount of the grant is calculated on the basis of \$10.00 per capita within the community.

Mr. Patrick informed us that while the rural residents were not counted, it was certainly intended that facilities were for the use of all and that the calculation was made on the basis of 100 residents because it was assumed something worthwhile cost at least \$1,000 and also that some responsible body must be in charge to assure maintainance. Mr. Patrick claimed the aim of the program was to encourage growth of hamlets, villages and towns rather than have Alberta's population concentrate in our very large cities and pointed out that in planning this program that the formula first suggested was for quite a lot larger population, but was changed to include the hamlet of 100 to take in the rural areas more fairly. Mr. Patrick claimed the government would reconsider at the close of the program, any specific cases where we felt the formula did not work out fairly for rural people.

The Parks Grant is administered by the Parks Department of Lands and Forests and was designed to supplement Provincial Parks to develop picnic grounds, boating, swimming facilities, or camp sites, etc.

The total grant was set at \$475,000 which is administered through the Municipal Districts and Counties councillors and works out to 72c for all the population, both urban and rural within these areas.

The projects must be outside the town limits and must be the responsibility of the county or M.D. or this responsibility may be given by them to a service club. The grant may be spent in various ways, to provide water

F.U. & C.D.A. Program Notes

November 1st is the beginning of a new fiscal year for the F.U.A. and thus the beginning of a new program year.

At this time many locals, by using a "Program Committee' plan—a flexible but vigorous program program for the coming year, based primarily on the interests of the local members. Because of the diversity of community interest and farming practices throughout the province, the most effective programs are those which are planned by the local members themselves.

For those locals who have not previously used this method for planning an annual program and wish to do so, we are offering the following sugestions:

- 1. At your next meeting appoint a Program Committee (a member of the executive possibly even the President should be a member of this Committee).
- 2. At the first meeting the Committee should determine the interest and needs of the local members, taking into consideration the time of the year; choose an appropriate topic for each month. The topic of course can be changed at a later date to meet an immediate problem.
- 3. About one hour should be enough for the main topic for the evening. There are a variety of ways in which the subject can be presented:
 - (a) Where you want to bring out all sides of the question such as "Hog Marketing Board" a panel would be most effective. It might include a member of your local, a prominent farmer in the Community who is not a member, the D.A. and a livestock buyer. Choose your chairman well in advance so he has an opportunity to inform the panel members regarding (i) what point of view they will be expressing (ii) how much time alloted to each speaker.
 - (b) A subject like "Farm Safety" or "Animal Diseases" or "Rural

or toilet facilities, level or landscape grounds, plant trees, clean-up and sand beaches, build boat wharfs, provide playground equipment or camp stoves, etc.

Each project is judged separately on its own merits and passed by the Parks Department before the grant is made to the County or Municipal District. Telephones" could be presented by either using a speaker or a film to present the facts and then having an organized general discussion. The small group discussion methods are very effective when the gathering is large.

- 4. It takes real planning to keep the business session short but it is worth it. It would last about half an hour to one hour (minutes, financial report, reports from Head Office, new and unfinished business of your local).
- 5. Plan the timing of the program carefully so that the meeting will not drag or last too long. Set a time limit for the main feature of the meeting in order to leave time for the discussion. Arrange to have the audience participate in at least one item of the program.
- 6. See that the details of preparation are taken care of. This is the responsibility of the Program Committee or they can delegate this responsibility to someone else. The speaker or speakers should be invited well in advance and should be informed as to date, place and time Discussion leaders should be notified in advance and discussion questions prepared. Your meeting has been a success if the members leave with the feeling of anticipation for the next meeting or with interest aroused for some project or undertaking that is underway.

Some of the resource persons you can draw on are the Alberta Wheat Pool and U.G.G. Fieldmen, the District Agriculturist, Field Supervisor, F.U.A., F.W.U.A. or Jr. F.U.A. Director or Sub-Director, District Public Health Nurse, School Principal or Superintendent, Co-op Directors (livestock, consumer or marketing), Member of Parliament, R. C. M. P., local lawyer, local doctor, Credit Union official, Municipal Councillor or Secretary.

F.U. & C.D.A. will provide names of resource persons to locals on request, and will give any other assistance which is within the realm of our scope. This office will be pleased to assist in preparing or securing materials to contact speakers or obtaining films, which you may need, in assisting you or any information on methods of presenting a program. Some suggestions for immediate programs will be included in a monthly Newsletter from this office.

P.S. The F.W.U.A. locals have been supplied with a 1962 Program Book prepared by the Executive.

Co-operatives, Credit Unions and Farm Organizations Of Alberta Discuss Their Financial Future

Fifty-three persons representing top management and top policy levels of Co-operative and Farm Organizations and the Credit Unions met at the Banff School of Fine Arts, September 17-19 to study ways and means of extending facilities for future co-operative financing.

Representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Department of Cooperatives Activities, Alberta Government and the Department of Co-operation, Saskatchewan Government were present. Dr. J. Croteau, Professor of Economics, University of Notre Dame presented a paper on "The Idea and Operation of a Central Co-operative Credit Organization", followed by examples of successful credit systems operating in the U.S. and Canada, and an outline of the major problems that arise in setting up a central credit organization. An interesting brought out by Dr. Croteau and quoted from N. Barou's Co-operative Banking was "The process of centralization, which is the main feature of modern economy, has made very little progress in Co-operative Credit Organization.

Dr. W. M. Drummond from the Canada Department of Agriculture presented a review of statistics relating to activities of Central Co-operative Credit Organizations in Canada. In summaizing his report Dr. Drummond compared the development of a Central in Alberta to other provinces. "—with what has happened in Saskatchewan, Ontario and British Columbia, Alberta operations and activities seem distinctly small scale".

Ed Ouellette, Manager and J. Lynn, President of Alberta Central outlined the structure and scope of the Alberta Central Credit Union, Barney Johnston, Secretary - Manager of Saskatchewan Credit Society outlined his organization and R. A. Monrufet, Managing Director of B.C. Credit Union League reported on the activities of the B.C. Central and the League.

A symposium of representatives of Alberta Co-operatives and farm organizations reviewed the investment policies of their organization, future credit needs, and the possible extension of credit union facilities especially in the rural areas. Members of the symposium were Ed Nelson, President, Farmers' Union of Alberta; Allan Purvis, Finance Controller of United Grain Growers, Allan Gibson, Director of Calgary Co-op Store; Dave Garland, Manager of Wetaskiwin Co-op Store,

A. MacPherson, Vice-President of Alberta Wheat Pool and W. J. Hoppins, General Manager of U.F.A. Co-op.

The final session was devoted to reviewing the main achievements of the of central credit facilities are needed conference and what, if any new types to facilitate further co-operative development in Alberta. The general consensus of opinion was that the conference achieved a better understanding of operations and financial requirements of the various organizations. It was generally agreed that a closer working liaison between a Central Credit Association and the Co-operatives is necessary. Also that more research is necessary to identify the main gaps in co-operative credit facilities, to access future needs, and to determine the avenue or avenues through which these needs may be met within the machinery already existing. ing the Farmers' Union & So-operative

A motion was then passed request-Development Association to involve the Alberta Central Credit Union and the Credit Union League in determining the method and type of research necessary to achieve these objectives.

The Seminar was sponsored by the Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association in co-operation with Alberta Central Credit Union. General Chairman was George Potter, Associate Director of Extension, University of Alberta, Calgary.

Canada Standard Sizes—New sizing for children's wear—garments manufactured in accordance with the new specifications will be identified to the consumer by a "Canada Standard Size" Symbol. It is expected that size-standardized children's undergarments will appear on the market by the end of 1961.

Australian Beef

On Wednesday, October 25th, Australian beef was advertised for sale in a local retail store in Edmonton. Because Alberta Farmers' interests were at stake we have made an analysis of the situation.

- 1. This is not the first time Australian beef and veal have been sold in Edmonton, but it apparently is the first time it has been properly advertised.
- 2. There is no restriction on beef imports from Australia other tham it must conform to the Canada Meat Inspection Act and Regulations.
- 3. There is a three cent a pound import duty.
- 4. Taking these conditions into account, it appears that Australian beef can be purchased in Vancouver for approximately five cents per lb. under Canadian beef of similar grade. The quality may not be similar.
- 5. There have been varying amounts imported every year:

1958 - 558,206 lbs. 1959 - 6,201,374 lbs.

1960 - 2,656,974 lbs. Jan. to June 1961 - 712,960 lbs.

6. We can find no evidence of dumping and all indications are that it represents the market price to Australian producers.

It should be noted that F.U.A. policy is "free trade". So long as there is no serious development in the normal trade between Australia and Canada that would place our farmers at a disadvantage, we are not obliged to make strong demands for any change.

We are more concerned with the manner in which our own product is marketed. Whenever Alberta produced turkeys, broilers or eggs, etc., are sold retail as "loss leaders" it is an immediate threat to our farm income.

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Rochdale Principles Constitute Business Strait Jacket—Bakken

(This paper was given to the Institute on Co-operative Education at Wisconsin University, Madison, in June. The author is an economist at the university).

by DR. HENRY H. BAKKEN

The idea that the Rochdale pioneers discovered the orginal principles of co-operation is, in the light of history, preposterous.

The equitable pioneers of Rochdale began dispensing butter, flour, oatmeal and sugar in a very practical manner. They pronounced no lofty principles of operation. They simply imitated their forerunners in the field and by persistance, they survived. They had so Attle operating capital, there was no choice, sales were made for cash on the barrelhead. Their number was small and sales so limited their only hope for survival was to attract more patronage. Consequently, their latch string hung ont as an invitation to everyone to enter and enjoy the benefits of co-operation. Rochdale at the time was a fairly homogeneous society, so there was no need for class distinction on the basis of color, creed or political affiliation. They had all subscribed an equal amount of capital, therefore, they should all have an equal voice in the affairs of the business. Nowhere have I found any conclusive evidence that the pioneers originated the concepts of promotion of education, limited interest on capital, or neutrality.

These were appendages of more recent origin after the movement toward collective action became dynamic.

The so-called Rochdale principles were presented to Americans as an achievement evolved over a century of experience in self-help associations by the Europeans. The influence of this ideological importation continues to govern the actions of co-operators even through conditions and technological changes in business long since has disclosed their inefficacy and limitations as they pertain to modern co-operative enterprizes.

It is a generally recognized fact now, that many of the large agricultural associations engaged in processing and selling farm products and supplies have encountered difficulties in applying the Rochdale principles as they were originally conceived by consumer groups. In fact the management of many cooperatives of the purchase type asso-

ciation find it impossible to conform to the rigid application of the Rochdale principles submited by the special commitee of ICA.

Modern Rochdale Rules

These were defined by a committee appointed by the International Co-operative Alliance in 1930:

- 1. Open membership.
- 2. Democratic control.
- 3. Dividend on purchase.
- 4. Limited interest on capital.
- 5. Political and religious neutrality.
- 6. Cash trading.

Promotion of education.

One of the chief objections to the to the rigid application of the ochdale principles is that it would standardize the co-operatives much as if they had all been formed in the same mold. This homogeneous pattern would soon produce a static form of organization—a sort of strait jacket existence in which there would be no opportunity for adjustment or adaptation to changing economic or social conditions.

Eleven Principles

I have come to the conclusion that there are at least 11 principles but the list cannot be considered conclusive. All types of associations are amenable to some or nearly all the principles herein presented. In this theory of the application of principles, two unlike associations operating side by side within the same community performing diverse services may each procure their principles from this common listing, but one might expect that whatever principles they choose to operate under, the lists of principles need not be identical. Each association, under the circumstances, may be presumably operating ideally and each accomplishing the work it is designed to do, but may achieve quite different results, primarily from relative intensities in the application of principles.

The new listing of principles distilled from this study are classified according to functions, they may be useful in designing associations by archietcts of cooperative structures.

Membership Qualification

- 1. Open Membership
- 2. Selective Membership
- 3. Democratic Representation
- 4. Commodity and Functional Specialization

Handling of Income

- 5. Service at Cost
- 6. From each according to his Capacity, to each according to his

The Man Who Feared Creeping Socialism

He was born in a public housing project. He attended public school, rode in a free bus and enjoyed meals on a free lunch program. He did a stint in the Army, and upon discharge, retained his national service life insurance. He bought clothes with his army clothing allowance, entered university, and was educated at government expense.

He bought a farm with a Federal loan. His agricultural representative helped him to follow efficient farming methods. He was moderately prosperous, but when this solid citizen recognized that his future success as an individual farmer depended on joining his neighbors to build up producer organizations that would benefit all his neighbors, he quit. Not for him.

He moved to town, joined the chamber of commerce, went in the hardware and farm machinery business on money borrowed from a government small business agency. Now he was really on the way to prosperity. His children went to a free school, with free buses and books. His father and mother needed little assistance from him. They were comfortably retired on their government old age pensions.

Now he is an articulate member of a lobby against high taxes, government interference in business, and the waste of government money on public welfar measurers.

"I'm for rugged individualism," he declares proudly, "and these measurers are destroying private initiative."

Editor's Note:

May we add that he gets his mail delivered by a Government employee—the postman. He drives upon publicly-owned streets. He listens to and views the nationally-owned CBC radio and television programs, acknowledged in the business to be by far the best on the North American Continent. And his wife cashes her monthly allowance cheque without question. Whose thinking is muddled?

- Contribution (Distribution of Earnings)
- 7. De-emphasis of Capital
- 8. No unusual Risk Assumption
- 9. Control or Ownership of Marketing Facilities and Service Institutions

Social Advancement

- 10. Political, Religious and Racial Neutrality
- 11. Promotion of Education

F.W.U.A. President's Report On National Conference On Adult Education

Sunday, October 21, 1961—Conference opened with a sing song led by a group of young French people who were in very good voice.

The Governor General and Madame Vanier and their party came in with Donald Cameron.

Mr. Cameron referred to the first conference on Adult Education held in 1943. At that time he said they realized the need for social controls and planning. The need for decent standards of living, for housing, for nutrition and education. In order to achieve these things they need voluntary co-operation. While they had fallen short of these goals, nevertheless a good deal had been accomplished. Here at the 1961 conference were 275 delegates and the first bi-lingual Conference to be held on Adult Education.

The Governor General spoke briefly in opening the Conference and referred to the University recently established at Sudbury, Ontario. By its charter, it is bi-lingual and the United Church, the Catholic Church and the Anglican Church are all joined together in the University. He thought this most unusual but he felt it was good for the unity of Canada.

Sam Cormier was in charge of the next part of the program where he interviewed people who had been connected with Adult Education over many years. This gave a picture of how Adult Education had developed.

The representative of Frontier College spoke. This was a group that was interested in the workers who were far away from educational centres and who had little education themselves. They sent good books and other material in to the camps of the men. They operate all across Canada, even in some lumber camps in Alberta. They have developed a plan of teacher-worker. This is someone working in the camps who is interested in Adult Education, this person conducts the classes. He told me about teaching adults to read and write that had never attended school.

Senator Cameron review the beginnings of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

Monday, October 30, 1961—9:15 a.m. in Plenary Session with Donald Cameron, Chairman, Napoleon Leblanc, President French speaking Adult Education group, and Alan Thomas, Associate Director of C.A.A.E., gave the keynote

speeches. Mr. Thomas said Canada was an immigrant country based upon the ability of adults to re-learn the habitual foundations of their lives. And he kept referring to what he called a learning society. The capacity for continuous learning and unlearning is what makes us human. Learning is a voluntary, individual act that demands and releases energy, enthusiasm and ability for both individual and social benefit.

At 10:30 the entire 275 delegates were divided into five workshops.

Adult education and man at Work; Adult Education and man at Leisure; Adult Education and political man; Adult Education and social man; Adult Education and mans physical evironment. Each group had to outline their organization's educational program.

We worked together during the rest of the day and we met together in the evening to hear a report from each group. There was really nothing new in the reports. Each one seemed to run into difficulty on how to achieve the objective goals and finally came to the conclusion it depended on the individual to be interested and on Adult Education groups to cater to that interest.

Tuesday, October 31, 1961 — Met again at 9:15. Father Andre Renaud was Chairman; he outlined the mornings activities and again we went into interest groups.

Section 1-

Organization and Administration Finance

Selection & preparation of professional personnel

Training of leaders in voluntary organizations

Adult Education in public school systems

Re-training programs.

Section 2—

Involving Canadians in Adult Edu.
Reaching the Unaffiliated persons
(80% not in any organization)
Fundamental advantion

Fundamental education

Voluntary Organization (Took this one)

Travel.

Section 3-

Mass Media
Television and radio
Film
Newspapers and periodicals
Pamphlets.

Section 4-

Improving Content of Adult Edu.
Adult teachers and tutors
Residential Centres
University extension
Reading Resources—libraries
Fine Arts program.

Section 5-

Improving Research

Research — characteristics of Adult Education

Research — Effectiveness of results of education programs.

Finished this session about 4 p.m. No more work for the delegates but the executive and chairmen met to complete their work for the evening session.

Then each chairman for the groups gave the finding of their group. After this a question period was held. Some interesting things developed. One gentleman gave an outline of what his group thought Adult Education should be working with. First of all he didn't think they should bother with the nonconformist—because these were people who had been rejected by society. The released prisoner should be left to perhaps the John Howard Society. The retarded or slow person should be left to some special group.

Wednesday, November 1, 1961—Dr. Andrew Stewart was chairman of this session and after a short briefing the English speaking delegates had their own session as did the French speaking delegates.

Then the two groups came together for a report. In summing up the Conference Senator Cameron said that the purpose of the Conference was to see where we were—how do we go on from here—We need more members and organizations in the C.A.A.E. We needed to revise the structure to cope with provincial development. We needed to spell out the main programs we want over the next 10 years. The recommendations that were given at that session would go to the executive to implement them.

Following the meeting we had a noon luncheon which was quite enjoyable. A young man, Boris Ford, Director of the Institute of Education, University of Sheffield, spoke. He was a very fluent speaker and outlined his experiences in working with education groups in other countries. He told of one group who know very little Shakespeare, they were divide into three groups, given three short Shakespeare plays and told to re-enact them as they saw them. At first a gloom settled

(Continued on page 17)

Master Farmer Award

District 14, F.U.A. honored the Glen Powlesland Master Farm Family for 1961 at a Banquet in the Marquis Hotel, Lethbridge on November 2nd. One hundred and twenty-five friends and relatives were in attendance from Calgary, Del Bonita, Cardston, Milk River, Warner, Coaldale, Claresholm and Magrath.

Mr. Del. Steel, District Agriculturist for Cardston and Mrs. Barbara Anderson, Home Economist from Claresholm spoke and extended their congratulations.

Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture outlined the history of the Master Farm Family Award since its origin in 1949. Alberta, he said, is the only Province in Canada that has such a program.

Presentations of a Bronze Plaque and a cheque for one thousand dollars was made to Mr. and Mrs. Powlesland.

This is the fourth award that has been won by Master Farm Families in District 14.

District Director Ken Newton was Master of Ceremonies.

Safe-Driving Week December 1 - 7

Safe-Driving Week, the only national highway safety campaign that is Canada's alone, will be held from December 1 to 7, inclusive. The sponsor is the Canadian Highway Safety Council, which will have the full co-operation of safety organizations in all provinces.

"We are certain," said CHSC's executive director, W. Arch. Bryce, "that Canadians could drive and walk for this one week without a single fatality anywhere in Canada. Sensible, alert motorists and pedestrians are fully capable of preventing traffic accidents. Most of the accidents we have experienced on the streets and thoroughfares need not have happened".

C. E. Carson, the Council's general chairmain, urged every driver and walker to use Safe-Driving Week as a time to concentrate on proper methods of walking and driving. "If they do it for one week, they can do it for the other 51," he said.

The average traffic toll for the first week in December in Canada is nearly 11 per day. Safe-Driving Week is deas possible to the ideal of no deaths signed to reduce this figure to as close for the entire week, as an example to motorists and pedestrians for the rest of the year.

-Canadian Highway Safety Council

Do You Understand Your Car Insurance Policy?

When applying for car insurance it is important that you realize exactly what protection you are getting. The following outline maybe helpful.

PUBLIC LIABILITY insurance protects you against claims made for injury to passengers in your car, or in another car which you damage, or to pedestrians, or damage to other people's car or property. You will only be protected up to the amount specified in your policy. The F.U.A. Car Insurance trustees suggest that you enquire from your agent regarding "Inclusive Coverage" as this is much more flexible and may meet your needs more closely. It is most important that you carry adequate Public Liability Insurance. \$100,000 coverage is very little more expensive than \$50,000.

COLLISION — This insures your own car against damage from Collision or upset. With Collision Insurance your car will be repaired regardless of whether you or the other car was to blame for the accident. The amount deductible of course is paid by you.

COMPREHENSIVE — This covers your car against loss by fire, theft, windstorm, hail, flood, vandalism, earthquake, malicious damage and from all other causes except collision, wear and tear, soiling of upholstery, scratching, freezing or mechanical breakdown. There is a \$25.00 deductible on each glass Claim.

FIRE, THEFT & MISCELLANEOUS — This insures your car against loss by fire, theft, windstorm, earthquake, hail, explosion, riot, falling aircraft, flood and rising waters. Since this cover is included in Comprehensive you do not take Fire & Theft if you take Comprehensive.

MEDICAL PAYMENTS — In case of accidental injury or death to any person riding in your car (including you and your family,) this Insurance would pay medical bills, surgical, dental, ambulance and funeral expenses. Here again the insurance pays regardless of who is at fault.

READ YOUR POLICY BEFORE YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT. SEE YOUR F.U.A. CAR POOL AGENT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

FARMERS' COMPREHENSIVE LIABILITY INSURANCE — This is protection for payment of a Judgment, including payment for defence and court costs, arising from an occurence for which you may be held responsible or liable.

First of all this is LIABILITY INSURANCE, not ACCIDENT INSURANCE. Liability Insurance means that before your Insurance Company will pay a claim advanced against you it must be satisfied that you are legally responsible for the damage which has occurred to persons or property. It therefore follows that each claim against a farmer would be investigated in order to find out the nature and extent of his legal liability with respect to same. And the damages must be the result of an ACCIDENT. This means that the act of the farmer or his employee must be unintentional or unintended.

The basic design and purpose of this Insurance is to protect the farmer with respect to LIABILITY imposed upon him for damage to persons or property of others caused by an accident for which the farmer may be held liable. It includes accidents occurring about his premises and while away from home doing custom farming. Also from negligent acts of himself and his employees. It is quite necessary to be protected from the results of negligent acts of employees because by law, employer is responsible for acts of employees so long as they are acting within the scope of their employment.

Let it be noted here that vehicles which require to be licensed by the Laws of the Province are not covered by this Insurance.

It should be mentioned that the BASIC POLICY does not give protection from personal injury CLAIMS made by an employee against his employer. HOWEVER, AN OPTIONAL EXTENSION IS AVAILABLE at additional cost which will extend the policy coverage to include claims for damage including Bodily Injury and death of employees.

Following are five very important things covered by this Policy:

- 1. Moving farm machinery on a highway.
- 2. Payment up to \$200.00 for death of an animal by Collision.
- 3. Premises hazard.
- 4. Sporting activities.
- 5. \$500.00 medical payments for person/persons injured (this does not cover your family or employees).

It should be mentioned that this Policy gives no coverage to the farmer or his family if they are injured or killed.

District 10 Dinner

By Paulina Jasman

The fourth annual dinner for District 10 of the Farmers' Union of Alberta was held at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary, on Tuesday, November 2nd at 6:30 u.m.

The event, sponsored by the Board of Directors of District 10, was attented by 280 farm people representing 55 Locals within the district, and is again declared a marked success.

The excellent dinner was efficiently served by the food and serving class of the Institute. The Programme was ably chaired by Mr. Leonard Hilton of Strathmore, FUA Director for District 10.

Mr. A. B. Saunders, Vice Principal, brought greetings from the Institute of Technology & Art and informed the group that the enrollment at the Institute now numbers 9,000 students, a far cry from when the school was founded in 1916 with five instructors and six students. At the present time the school is able to offer prerequiste have been specifically tailored to meet the needs of both urban and farm people.

Guest speaker, Mr. Alfred Gleave, President of the National Farmers' Union, spoke on the extension of policies that the N.F.U. has been following. His theme centered around specific adjustments in agriculture which must be made commensurate with the changing times. He emphasized that farm people must assume an active part in these adjustments and give direction to the use of land, and to marketing. He envisaged how marketing boards could give the farmers bargaining power which would parallel their standard of income with those of city people.

A brief intermission of community singing & action songs, led by Mrs. L. Holt, was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Another highlight on the Programme was a panel discussion entitled, "The European Common Market". Panel participants were: Mr. Gordon Harrold, President of the Alberta Wheat Pool and Mr. Alfred Gleave, with Rueben Hamn as moderator. This discussion involved the different facets of the ECM and what effect it could have on the economy of Canada and other countries on the outside. The aims of the ECM is to lower the trade barriers between its member countries. In the

LIABILITY INSURANCE means insurance against your legal obligations arising from bodily injury or death or damage to property of others.

F.U.A. LIABILITY INSURANCE is the cheapest Liability Insurance you can get with maximum coverage. This policy begins at the first of the year and ends with the year end. If you want a full year's coverage, order before the first of the year. You can have \$50,000,000 liability coverage for less than \$10.00 if you have a section and a half of land or less. You can get employers liability to cover hired help for an additional \$15.00 or less.

Here is a sample of legal liability coverage:

BASIC POLICY COVERS THE INSURED'S LEGAL LIABILITY FOR:

Premises — Visitor tripping on a curled rug, salesman falling over a broken step, neighbor falling because of children's toys.

Animals — Neighbor's child bitten by Insured's dog, damage to vehicle and injury to passengers because of straying of Insured's animals, injury to child due to enraged bull.

Machinery — Self-propelled combine cause road collision, belt on power take-off injures child.

Sporting Activity — Fishhook lodged in the eye of a bystander, while fishing, shooting a cow while looking for deer, golfing, following too close, strikes another with a golf ball.

Personal Acts — Parcel placed on store step causes another to fall, child knocked over by Insured and trampled in crowded store.

OPTIONAL EXTENSION:

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY covers the Insured's legal Liability for: faulty tractor seat results in employee injury, injury because employee is not forwarned of vicious bull.

While the above list is used to indicate the numerous hazards they do not completely outline the coverage nor even touch upon the size of the awards which might result from any of these examples.

Can you afford to be without such insurance? Most F.U.A. members do not think you can. That is why your F.U.A. Board has made this coverage available. Drop a line to the F.U.A. office and we will give you details to suit your needs.

three years that the inner six have been practicing common market they have not only lowered their tariff rates but increased their production to a great extent. The assumption is that any country that joins the ECM, while certain to gain in some fields, will lose in others and in others and will need to synchronize and do some extensive adjusting to make best use of its resources.

Mr. Clare Anderson, Vice President of the FUA, reminded the group of the coming annual membership drive on November 20th. Although the FUA Membership increased by 10% last year it is hoped that this year's drive will show an additional increase. Membership response to-date has been very encouraging. Twenty-five hundred have responded to the letter from the membership committee and another 2500 have responded through M.D. requisitions.

Mr. Richard Page of Didsbury acted as Master of Cermonies for the entertainment which had been chosen from talent throughout the district, each Sub-District Director being responsible for a portion of the programme. Taking part in the entertainment were: Mrs. Mary Hawarth _______ Vocal Solo Mrs. Gladys Kernaghan _____ Violin Solo Mrs. H. T. Patterson _____ Vocal Solo Larry Olehauser

Pantomine Impersonation
The Pee Wee Farmers _____ Vocal Trio
The B.G.M.'s from Sub-Dist. 3 ___ Skit
The Conrich Juniors ____ Instrumental
The Robinsons of

Carstairs Male Quartette

A sincere vote of thanks was extended by Mr. Hilton on behalf of the District 10 Board, to all who participated and helped to make the evning a grand success.

F.W.U.A. PRESIDENT'S REPORT . . . (Continued from page 15)

over the students, then a secretive hurry, and finally the night came for the plays. The students made a remarkable presentation, with costumes, lights and scenery. And to him this was adult education at its best.

As this was the first time I had had the privilege of attending a national conference on adult education, I found it very enlightening.

I gathered some ideas that will be of benefit to the organization, and have a better understanding of what the C.A.A.E. is trying to do. I could agree with the late Dr. Cody when he told the fisherman in Nova Scotia, to lay down your nets in the sea of knowledge and you will catch bigger fish than you ever caught before.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Condensed Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1961

| | \$1,413,071.57 | 24,143.13 | \$1,437,214.70 | 2,443.30 | | | | | | | | | | \$4,165,801.01 | \$5,605,459.01 |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | \$ 10,689.50 | 1,366,086.04 | | 5 Par Value | oo Far Value | \$ 345,535.91 | 1,079,656.91 | 301,438.80 | 1,062,393.85 | |
| | Current— Accounts Payable | Income Taxes Fayable | | Trust — (See Contra) Robert Gardiner Scholarship | Member's Equity Loans | Members | Patronage | Capital | Authorized— 20,000 Preferred Shares of \$25 Par Value | Paid— | Preferred Shares | Common Shares | Refinery Reserve | Undistributed Earnings | |
| | \$ 264,224.70 | 350,000.00 | | 788,656.54 | 1,398,942.29 2,600.00 | 38,542.00 | \$2,842,965.53 | 2,443.30 | 319,489.90 | 257,898.80 | | 7 | | 2,182,661.48 | \$5,605,459.01 |
| | | | \$ 899,873.39 | 111,316.85 | | | | | | | \$ 276,755.89 | | | 1,905,905.59 | |
| ASSETS | | Growers Limited | ble | ss—Allowance for Doubtful Accounts | Janada Bonds | | | Contra) | d Lien Agreements ,572.72 nt Assets | ans—At Cost | | \$3,735,057.88 | | 1,829,152.29 | |
| | Ccrrent— Cash | Demand Notes— United Grain Growers Limited | Accounts Receivable | Less—Allowance for | Inventories Government of Canada Bonds | Prepaid Expenses | | Trust Funds — (See Contra) | Conditional Sales and Lien Agreements Receivable less \$213,572.72 included in Current Assets | Investments and Loans—At Cost Fixed—At Cost | Land | Buildings, Plant and Equipment | Less Accumulated | Depreciation | |

This balance sheet was presented to the 30th annual meeting of the U.F.A. Co-op Ltd. Sales for the year were \$14,500,000.00 and earnings before provision for income tax were \$1,065,607.00. Sales of petroleum products were over 43 million gallons. Dividend rate on petroleum products for 1961 has been set at 10.5%. Farm Supply Sales were \$3,844,000.00.

Officials: President - Jake Frey; Vice-President - Geo. Sayle; Executive Member - J. U. Erickson; Board Members: Geo. MacLachlan; G. Elmer Johnson, M. H. Ward, A. F. Silver, N. A. Mowatt; Manager, W. J. Hoppings; Executive Secretary, A. W. Platt; Secretary, Miss E. Birch; Treasurer, R. B. Ward.

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions express under this heading.

Hamlin, Alberta October 16, 1961

Open Forum, Organized Farmer;

It was with some surprise that I noticed in the last F.U.A. board minutes, that Mr. C. J. Versyluys, (previous Chairman of the Veterans Section had moved that the board recommend to the Annual Convention, "The discontinuance of the Veterans' Section". I was further startled to see that the board has passed this motion.

Has the Veterans Section proven ineffective? Had all veterans interests and problems been disposed of? In what way had the Veterans Branch failed?

The Veterans Branch was set up because; (a) It was realized that as Veterans we had special problems. (b) It was felt that Veterans who knew the real meaning of war, who were conversant with the promises of a new world war without depressions, with the four Freedoms, could make a special contribution towards ensuring that world of peace and plenty.

Veterans problems certainly have not all been solved. Under the V.L.A. the Veteran is still treated as a second class Canadian.

Instead of issuing loans at cost through our own Bank of Canada, the V.L.A. borrows the money from a few privileged financiers to whom they pay 4% interest while they charge the veteran an additional 1% for the cost of administration, bookkeeping and collection.

Lack of personnel, oodles of red tape, mixing of civilian and veteran administration causes excessive delays that cause veterans to lose bargains, miss good buys.

All the red tape insisted upon, on making loan to Veterans, delay in paying veterans accounts, has resulted in business concerns being reluctant to sell to veterans on V.L.A. requistion.

The veteran in this way is treated like an unworthy child.

There are cases of volunteer veterans being refused pension, medical treatment, and refused a loan because of ill health.

I served very close to five years in the R.C.A.F. in the Second War to end all wars. Other veterans in our Veterans Branch served in the First War against the Entente to end all wars. Never again would Germany be allowed to rearm they were told. But they were allowed to re-arm, even aided and abetted in doing so, and some of those who had served in the 1st world war joined again, along with us younger chaps and the second German blood bath was stemmed after they had killed over thirty-five million people, and again we were promised. Never again would Germany be allowed to rearm. Never would the Nazis be allowed to hold position of authority. The military monopolies would be broken up.

Today is very nearly sixteen years since VJ Day. Still there has not been a peace treaty signed with either East or West Germany. The Russian Governments insistence that a peace treaty be signed with both Germanies on the basis for which the war was fought, or they would sign a separated peace treaty with East Germany and withdraw Russian troops from occupation, has caused the U.S. to threaten War if East Germans instead of the Russians stamp their passports.

Yes, again Germany is armed to the teeth, and again the world is threatened with a blood bath. The Commander-in-Chief of the West German Army is General Friedrich Foertsch, a Nazi General in Hitlers Army. He was convicted of War crimes including mass murder and sentenced to 25 years in prison. Just as Canada repatriated Kirkmeyer to Germany to complete serving his sentence, Foertsch was repatriated to German to complete serving his time.

General Adolf Heusinger who is now Chairman of the N.A.T.O. military Committee in Washington, was Chief-of-Operations on Hitlers General Staff from 1940 to 1944.

Hitlers General Hans Speidel, is now commander of N.A.T.O. Ground forces in Europe.

The danger is imminent that Germany will cause the start of a Third World War, that will end all wars, in the quiet of the unburied dead.

It is true that the Veterans Branch of the F.U.A. has been of very little benefit to the veterans or the F.U.A. It can also be said with equal truth that the F.U.A. itself has not been

able to stop the deterioration of farmers economic position or the exodus of the farmers from the land. Should the F.U.A. therefore be disbanded? I say most certainly not! We should strive to make it more effective. This also holds true for the Veterans Branch. I feel that we should draw up a programme and stick to it and see if we can't carry most of it out.

As no programme can be carried out when we are all dead, our first concern then must be to preserve peace.

- 1. No war over Berlin. Sign a peace treaty with both Germanies on the basis of the Potsdam agreement, the principles for which we fought.
- 2. Complete disarmament, through step by step strict international control. This would include not just the banning of tests of nuclear weapons, but the complet scrapping of all weapons of destruction.

On Veterans Problems:

- 1. Free medical, surgical & hospital care for all veterans when needed.
- 2. That loans actually be made to the veteran, deposited to his checking account.
- 3. That "tenant at will" be struck from Veterans agreements.
- 4. That all loans issued through Government agencies be made at cost to veterans, and issued through the Bank of Canada.
- 5. That the V.L.A. and Credit corporation be administered by separate personnel.
- 6. To eliminate as far as possible charges of any form of bias in the granting of pensions, that a veteran be allowed to select his own Doctor for diagnosis, paid for by D.V.A.
- 7. That a disability pension be paid to any veteran becoming partially or completely disabled.
- 8. That veterans organizations be allowed to appoint a representative on the Pensions Commission.
- I would appreciate proposals from veterans, also comments on the above proposals; if I can be of service in any way I would like to hear from you.

Yours sincerely, F. E. Maricle, Chairman of Veterans Branch

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Because this letter has to do with a matter of basic organization it is published in full since it may be of concern to the convention. However, correspondents are advised that in the future the regulation to limiting letters to 300 words will be strictly adhered to.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the turkey raisers of Northwestern Alberta, I urge you to contact both Provincial and Federal Ministers of Agriculture to take a close look into the matter of low chicken and turkey prices that the producers of these commodities are receiving at the present time. These low prices are especially creating a hardship on the small producers who are dependent on poultry raising for their livelihood.

We, the small producers are asking for a fair and equitable return for our labors. Because of drought conditions this year which affected coarse grain crops, many of the small producers will be forced to abandon poultry raising next year, thus causing an appreciable decline in poultry products for next year's market, and in this way creating an eventual price increase to the consumer. Perhaps something can be done now to correct this situation.

Poultry till now has been marketed at "fire sale" prices and such price conditions tend to destroy family farm operations in general and the poultry industry in particular.

Kindly give this matter your careful study and refer it for action to the proper authorities. Likewise, give this matter an airing in the Organized Farmer and other similar periodicals so that other poultry producers may join in these demands.

Thanking you kindly, I remain,
Yours very truly,
Mundare Turkey Club
(Signed) W. P. Stawiczy,
Chairman

S. S. Statendam, November 1, 1961

Editor, The Organized Farmer, Farmers' Union of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir:

I wish to take the opportunity your columns provide to thank those with whom I worked on the Gold Eye project this summer. I relied upon your co-operation and suggestions, and look forward to continuing friendships.

The camp at Gold Eye Lake is perhaps the first indication in Alberta of an awareness of the changing circumstances of the young. It provides an example to be followed by other groups concerned with youth education. I am proud of, and grateful for, my association with your experiment.

Yours sincerely, Joe Clark

Approve Package Program

The principle of pre-paid package medical services on a group basis was given overwhelming approval at the Co-operative Medical Services Federation of Ontario annual convention in Carleton Place recently.

Delegates asked the co-op's board of directors to continue the study on the question of purchasing group servinces. Furthemore, the meeting empowered the directors to purchase this type of service.

The convention was told that initially the purchase of package medical plans would be on a "purely experimental basis".

Prepaid package medical services medical profession in a particular area. Usually there is a contract between the co-operative buying the services and the medical body providing the services.

Groups of doctors participating in a prepaid package plan offer their services at pre-determined rates agreed upon by the co-operative.

For example: all doctors participating would charge the same set fee for an appendectomy or a penicillion shot. Rates to plan participants are usually lower than those charge to the individual. "It's a case of buying from the wholesaler at a discount," says Edward Schofield, CMSFO secretary1manager.

On this basis the co-operative can determine the required premium.

U.S. medical co-operatives offering this type of coverage provide a wide range of services for one premium. Services include all hospital expenses, doctors visits to a home, cost of all drugs, private nursing, specialist's fees and even dental bills.

An impediment to a U.S.-type plan in Ontario is the fact that the Ontario Medical Association has indicated it is not willing to participate in this type of arrangement. Also, the Ontario Dental Association "is still discussing the matter", according to Edward Schofield.

However, the Ontario Chiropractic Association has indicated that it is willing to participate in a prepaid package chiropractic plan, Mr. Schofield told the convention.

He said the medical co-operative had been holding a series of discussions with the chiropractic association. The intention was to secure pre-paid low unit cost group purchase of chiropractic services.

Contracts would be between local medical co-operatives and the chiropractic association. Participating co-ops would have to make the chiropractic service premium mandatory for all members since a pre-paid package contract calls for a 99 per cent membership participation, Mr. Schofield said.

Agreeing that there were strong differences of opinion between medical doctors and chiropractors, Mr. Schofield said the medical profession was largely responsible for this. He added that the Workmen's Compensation Board recognizes chiropractors.

He suggested that for the first year local co-ops could pay chiropractic premiums out of reserve funds. However, once a schedule of fees had been established (which could only be done once the plan had started operating) the co-ops can then assess the necessary premium.

The convention approved the proposed agreement with the Ontario Chiropractic Association—should current negotions be successful.

Addressing the medical co-op's banquet, Edward Goldburg, assistant dirrector of research, United Steelworkers of America, said his own union was interested in a comprehensive medical plan on a co-operative basis.

He said his union was currently setting up a pre-paid medical package plan in Sault Ste. Marie and that another may be established in Hamilton. Initially these plans would be confined to union members and their dependents. However, once established the plans would be open to the general public.

It is no longer an economic or practical proposition for one doctor to operate from an office. Today there are 50 specialists or sub-specialists in medicine. It is much better for the doctors and the patients if several doctors own one building and share the overhead costs of expensive equipment—this is co-operation, Mr. Goldburg said.

The union-sponsored "group practice plans" in Sault St. Marie, Hamilton and elsewhere in Ontario will start a new era of medical care. They will remove all worries about expensive surgical, doctors and drug bills, he said.

F.W.U.A. HI-LITES

The Bay Tree F.W.U.A. elected Mrs. Tchoryk to be their delegate at the convention. The ladies of this local will be pleased to note that the "F.W.U.A. Hi-Lites" are back again.

* * *

In answer to many requests regarding the F.W.U.A. Hi-Lites, we will try to have as many reports notes as possible each month. We wish you all a very Merry Christmas.

ONLY F.U.A. MEMBERS

Can Enjoy The Benefits Of

- -1. F.U.A. AUTO INSURANCE POOL
 - 2. F.U.A. FARM INSURANCE POOL
 - 3. F.U.A. FARM LIABILITY INSURANCE PLAN
 - 4. F.U.A. LIFE INSURANCE

DECEMBER 1st to 7th IS SAFE DRIVING WEEK

THE WEEK TO SAVE . . .

LIVES

HOSPITAL BILLS

PREMIUM COSTS

How About The Next 51 Weeks?

UNDERWRITTEN BY . . .

CO-OP FIRE & CASUALTY CO.
CO-OP LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Western Democracy Versus Communism

It is a fool's game to be take in by Communist semantics, to spring automatically to the defence of the villainous "capitalism" in the Communist melodrama. Such "capitalism" is not merely decaying, as the Party program asserts; it is long since dead and gone. And when it is claimed that mankind is moving inevitable toward "socialism", who can deny it, if no more is meant than a system of government control of those aspect of the economy which function badly without control?

As for the achievement of material progress under the Soviet system, one might think that the pundits would remember their previous mistaken judgments. The economic and military recovery of the Soviet Union after World War II was declared by the "experts" to be impossible. So was its effort to catch up with the U.S. lead in nuclear technology. So too was its development of missiles, its boast that the Soviet space program would beat the West to the moon, its claim that it would this year put a man into space.

Most of all, however, it is perilous to the Communists merely on their own material level. Clearly, the West does not wish to be "buried" by the Soviets in any way, and we must make every effort to prevent such a thing. But we must not fall into the trap of believing that our struggle with the Communists is a contest of Gross National Products, a competition between standards of living.

Perhaps the Soviet economic system is—or could be—in certain respects more efficient than ours. If so, would the claims of Western democracy then be nullified? Surely our faith in freedom and democracy is not that they will make us richer in what we have but richer in what we are. We believe that Communism is founded on a mistaken and crippling estimate of man, that only in freedom can the human person be fulfilled. Isn't this our quarrel with the Communists, and not the number of bathtubs we can produce?

-Commonweath, August 1961

Change in Laws Effective September 1, 1961—The law governing criminal sexual psychopaths has been changed. These persons now will be known as dangerous sexual offenders. An offender under the new law can be sentenced to preventive detention on the basis of one offence only.

Medical Doctor Favours Formal Anti-Smoking Education

The introduction of anti-smoking education as an integral part of Canadian school systems is the only logical follow-up to the effort and money being expended on health and physical education, Dr. Harry Paikin, chairman of the Hamilton, Ontario, board of health, says in an article in a recent issue of the Canadian Cancer Society newsletter "Progress Against Cancer".

Dr. Paikin was one of the prime movers in the survey of smoking among secondary school children currently being conducted by Hamilton board of health with the co-operation of the board of education, the Hamilton Separate School Board. It is the second such survey to be undertake in this country, the first having been initiated in Winnipeg last year.

"It saddens me to drive past a high school and see cigarettes dangling from the lips of students," said Dr. Paikin. The school system, he said, was at fault in not emphasizing "the harm that smoking can do to health and phsiques of our boys and girls."

The 55-year-old general practitioner, besides being chairman of the board of health, has been a school trustee for the past 18 years and recently became vice-president of the Hamilton unit of the Canadian Cancer Society. He said he gave up all smoking himself two years ago when he became convinced that it was not only harmful to himself but a bad example for a doctor to be seen smoking.

"As much as it hurts', he said, "I think every doctor who smokes should give it up because people are more impressed by doctors as a living example of how they should live than they are by the theory of health.

"I am convinced that smoking is a definite factor in the cause of lung cancer. But even if it were not, there are still five poisons in every cigarette which are detrimental to health. I'm sure cigarettes are a factor in peptic ulcers, diseases of the arteries and heart diseases."

The Hamilton survey was taken following approval of a resolution by the board of health, which also requested the support of the Hamilton Academy of Medicine for a general campaign against cigarette smoking. The academy has asked all Hamilton doctors to place anti-smoking pamphlets provided by the Canadian Cancer Society in their waiting rooms.

Paying for Health Insurance

The Saskatchewan government makes no pretence that its health insurance plan, to be introduced next year, will be free. But when footing the bill, Saskatchewan people will find they are assessed on the sound principle of ability to pay.

The estimated \$21.1 million annual cost of the scheme will be financed jointly by direct premiums—\$12 for a single adult, \$24 for a family—and by increased taxes. The provincial sales tax will be raised from three to five per cent, people who pay personal income tax will pay a surcharge on it of about six per cent, and additional one per cent of corporation tax will be levied.

Thus, payments will be lightest for very low-income families. In addition to the \$24 premium, they will foot only a proportionately small portion of the extra sales tax. For this they will get prepaid medical coverage—including prescribed drugs—for parents and all children.

It is estimated that all the tax boosts will cost the average Saskatchewan family \$39 a year. Add this to the cost of a family's premium, and the total annual cost of the plan per family will average \$63 in 1963. This is less than the average family would spend on health if it didn't have health insurance, as demonstrated by latest (1957) figures of the Dominion Bureau of Satistics.

In that year families in nine cities, with incomes of up to \$7,000, spent an average of \$42 on doctors (including surgery but excluding confinements) and \$39 on medicines, mainly prescriptions; that is, an average of \$81 on physicians and their prescriptions.

But an average cost cannot tell the real story. It fails to show the money unspent which should have been spent on doctors—but which could not be afforded. Nor does the average bear any relation to the real doctor's bill which accompanies a sudden serious injury or illness to one of the family—the sudden landslide of debt which can bury all but the very wealthy, if they are unprotected by health insurance.

In Saskatchewan the increased sales, personal income and corporation taxes mean that those with larger incomes will pay proportionately more health insurance than those with smaller ones. But, rich and poor alike, they will all be buying a bargain in health.



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News from

YOUR BUSINESS

Highlights of the operations of the Alberta Wheat Pool for the 1960-61 crop season reported at the co-operatives annual meeting are:

- Handled a record share of Alberta's grain deliveries or 41.49% of total marketings
- Took delivery of 59,802,000 bushels of grain and oilseeds and over 15,000,000 pounds of forage seed.
- Had net earnings of \$2,860,000 (before income tax) a direct savings made by member patrons
- Operated 563 country elevators, 605 annexes, 3 terminals and 52 seed warehouses
- Recorded 2,176 new memberships bringing total to 49,958
- Increased country elevator capacity to 42,233,000 bushels
- Distributed patronage dividends totalling \$2,192,000 on 1959-60 member deliveries
- Purchased in cash reserves totalling \$1,023,000 from members 72 years or over, retired members and estates
- Since its inception the Alberta Wheat Pool has
 - Distributed patronage dividends totalling over \$28,300,000
 - Handled over 1,560 million bushels of grain.

This impressive record is one of which Pool members may be justly proud, and has only been possible because of the loyal support of thousands of grain producers . . . men who believe in self-help.

Remember, the Alberta Wheat Pool is YOUR BUSINESS. Use it regularly and it will serve you well!

